

## GRANTING PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

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FEBRUARY 9, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and  
ordered to be printed

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Mr. FEIGHAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the  
following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 101]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 101) for the relief of Fernanda Milani, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Fernanda Milani, Spirodon Karousatos, Romana Michelina Serini, Mojsze Hildeshaim, Ita Hildeshaim, Angel Feratero Madayag, Jirair Mazartzian, Gertrude Mazartzian, Mario Mazartzian, Santiago Landa Arrizabalaga, Pak-Chue Chan, Oi-Jen Tsin Chan (nee Tsin), Chee Tao Chan, and Wai May Chan, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this Act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to certain aliens.

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to 14 persons. The bill also provides for the payment of the required visa fees and for quota deductions in cases where they are necessary.

The beneficiaries of this bill, as amended, were the subjects of individual bills, as follows:

- S. 101, by Senator Holland
- S. 186, by Senator Smith of New Jersey
- S. 713, by Senator Saltonstall
- S. 827, by Senator Bender
- S. 1042, by Senator Kefauver
- S. 1056, by Senators Thurmond and Johnston of South Carolina
- S. 1084, by Senator Bible
- S. 1106, by Senators Hickenlooper and Martin of Iowa

The committee, desiring to lighten the burden of the Chief Executive and to shorten the time required for the consideration of private calendars on the floor of the House, has decided to include the names of several beneficiaries of pending private bills in one bill, after having considered each of the cases on their individual merits and having acquainted themselves with all the facts pertinent to each case.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

A discussion of each case included in the instant bill, with reports from the departments of the administration, and such additional information as was obtained by the committee, appears below.

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*Fernanda Milani—S. 101, by Senator Holland (H. R. 2718, by Mr. Fascell)*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 29-year-old native and citizen of Italy who last entered the United States on November 30, 1953, as a visitor. The beneficiary resides with and is supported by Col. and Mrs. P. A. Blate, who had employed the beneficiary as a child's nurse and maid during the time that Colonel Blate was on duty in Libya with the United States Air Force. The beneficiary cares for their twin daughters and assists in the home, and Colonel and Mrs. Blate state that they will continue to support the beneficiary of the bill as long as she desires to make her home with them.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated August 16, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to S. 3195, which was a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington 25, D. C., August 16, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3195) for the relief of Fernanda Milani, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D. C., field office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also would direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Italy.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE FERNANDA MILANI, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3195

The beneficiary, Fernanda Milani, a native and citizen of Italy, was born January 15, 1925. She was admitted to the United States at New York, N. Y., on November 30, 1953, for 4 months as a temporary visitor destined to Col. and Mrs. P. A. Blate who are the beneficiary's sponsors. The original period for which she was admitted has not been extended and deportation proceedings are being instituted on the ground that the beneficiary has failed to comply with the conditions of her admission as a temporary visitor.

Col. and Mrs. P. A. Blate, who are sponsoring the beneficiary, reside at Falls Church, Va. They are both citizens of the United States. Colonel Blate is vice president, National Insurance Underwriters, and general agent for three life insurance companies. Mrs. Blate is employed as a secretary for an elementary school in Arlington County, Va. Their combined annual income is in excess of \$10,000. The beneficiary was employed as a child's nurse and maid in the home of Colonel and Mrs. Blate during the time that Colonel Blate was on duty in Libya with the United States Air Force.

The beneficiary has no resources of her own. Her transportation to the United States was paid for by Colonel Blate and she is supported while in the United States by Colonel and Mrs. Blate. She has been living as a guest in the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Blate, caring for their twin daughters and assisting otherwise in the home. She is not paid any salary or other remuneration. She does receive her maintenance, including clothes and such moneys as she may desire for miscellaneous purposes. Colonel and Mrs. Blate state that they will continue to support her as long as she desires to make her home with them.

The beneficiary is single. She has completed 9 years of school and received special training as a dressmaker. She has no relatives residing in the United States. Her father resides in Italy and the other members of her immediate family reside in Libya.

Senator Spessard L. Holland, the author of the bill, wrote to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on January 19, 1955, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
January 19, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am enclosing herewith the following papers pertaining to S. 101, the bill which I introduced in behalf of Miss Fernanda Milani: Letter dated January 14 from Col. Sterling J. Ritchey, Assistant Chief, Orthopedic Service, Walter Reed Army Hospital; letter dated January 12 from Mr. William P. Cunningham and Mr. Thomas H. Christie, Washington-Lee Night School; memorandum to whom it may concern, January 5, 1955, from Colonel and Mrs. Blate.

I will appreciate your incorporating into your committee file the above papers for attention when S. 101 is receiving consideration by your committee.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours faithfully,

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND.

The documents referred to in Senator Holland's letter read as follows:

WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL,  
Washington 12, D. C., January 14, 1955.

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
*United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: Mr. Peter A. Blate of Arlington, Va., has asked that I write you concerning the case of Ferranda Milani who he tells me is in this country on a temporary visa provision.

I have known Peter A. Blate and his wife for approximately 8 years, Mr. Blate formerly being an officer in the United States Air Force. I have known them intimately over this period of years, have been in their home many times and feel that I can confidently state that Mr. Blate and his wife are of the highest caliber. In the past, this married couple have adopted two children and have given them a sympathetic and kind home environment. There is no question as to their moral

integrity and they are without doubt loyal, conscientious citizens of the United States with a high sense of duty to their country. I am sure that their judgment concerning the case of Ferranda Milani could be trusted. I have been in their home on several occasions and have met said Ferranda Milani and have found her to be a pleasant, courteous and capable person of pleasing personality and of good habits to the best of my knowledge.

Sincerely,

STERLING J. RITCHEY,  
*Colonel, Medical Corps, Assistant Chief Orthopedic Service.*

ARLINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
*Arlington 7, Va., January 12, 1955.*

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,  
*Senator from Florida,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Fernanda Milani entered my basic English and citizenship class in October and has been under my tutelage for the past 3 months. I find her intelligent, honest, and trustworthy and believe that she can become a fine citizen of the United States.

I am sure that anything you could do to help her achieve the goal of American citizenship would be of great value to her and to our country.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM P. CUNNINGHAM,  
*Instructor, Washington-Lee Night School for Americanization.*

THOMAS H. CHRISTIE,  
*Director, Washington-Lee Night School.*

ARLINGTON, VA., January 5, 1955.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

As sponsors of Miss Fernanda Milani, during her stay in the United States, we should like to present the circumstances under which we brought her here, and also those which have resulted in Senate bill S. 101, which is being considered for passage.

When first Mrs. Blate arrived in Tripoli, to join Colonel Blate who was then stationed there, it was necessary for the family to live in offbase housing. Mrs. Blate did not know the language, our twin daughters were about 3 years of age, and both they and Mrs. Blate were recovering from an illness which they had contracted en route. In addition, Mrs. Blate's mother was a member of the family, and also was ill with a serious heart condition. While the family had an Arab houseboy, a gardener, and all possible other help, the language difficulty was almost insurmountable. One of the Wheelus Field PX employees (a former Italian prisoner of war in America during the war) heard of our difficulties, and offered to send his sister to help in our home during the emergency. He was one of the very few local employees who was considered trustworthy and honest, and his offer was therefore accepted. Fernanda came to our home, on a temporary basis, and she immediately made herself invaluable in getting things done by the household help, and in doing what she could to help in the care of the children. We did not consider her a maid or nurse, but rather as a temporary helper whose position was not really definitely outlined.

Fernanda had been working in Tripoli, for the usual prevailing wage of about \$12 a month for a seamstress, and she was only too glad to live in our home, accept some pocket money, and be furnished with clothing and other necessities. She had been with us only a brief time when we realized that she also was one of the trustworthy and dependable few, in a land where dishonesty is the rule, and filth and laziness are a part of life. She was personally clean, she kept herself and the children and her surroundings immaculate, and she was completely honest and trustworthy. Upon inquiries, we found that her family bore the same reputation in their little village of Giordani, and that they were respected and decent people. As our association continued, the two children learned to love her, and we also became very fond of her. The feeling was reciprocated, and she continued to live with us, when the emergency was past, by mutual consent and desire, during our entire stay in Tripoli.

When we began our preparations to return to the States, we also began to look for a good situation for Fernanda, where she could be well treated, and could



be in a position of trust. Her open grief at the parting from our children, and the very great personal fondness the three adult members of the family felt for her, made us decide to investigate the possibility of her eventually coming to America. We were told we could take her home on a 2-year visa (which we secured from the American immigration authorities before we left), and that this period of time would enable us to send her to school, and at least help her help herself. We made all arrangements, and Fernanda came to us in November 1953. She had arrived in America and was living in our home when we discovered that her visa at Ellis Island was not for 2 years, but for 5 months, and that renewal was not encouraged. This brief time was not enough for her to do anything toward any education or training of any kind. She was a member of our family—so far as our feelings were concerned at least—and we therefore began to consider what might be done to help her. In the course of our considerations, we discovered that congressional action was sometimes taken in similar cases, and we therefore went to Senator Spessard L. Holland, who is a friend of Colonel Blate's of some 30 years' standing. After some discussion with us concerning our plans and hopes for Fernanda, Senator Holland very kindly agreed to help us, and he accordingly submitted a bill for Miss Milani's relief.

In the close association of our home, we have had excellent opportunity to find out Fernanda's virtues and faults in the press of everyday living. She has convinced us that she has honor and character much above average, and a quick and eager intelligence. We have felt she was at all times deserving of everything possible we could do to help her—and this opinion is not a part of our personal fondness for her, which is very great. Her appreciation of the wonders of American freedom, her knowledge of, and hatred for, the dictatorships she has lived under, and her earnest desire for an education which poverty denied her in Tripoli, all contributed to our feeling that were she given the opportunity for citizenship, she would not only evaluate and appreciate it, but also contribute to it. We have been confirmed in our opinion of her intelligence by her work in the Arlington County adult education program. She has done very fine work in her class in English reading and writing and beginning citizenship, as attested by the attached letter from her teacher, and also from the director of the Washington-Lee Night School. They both wrote the letter in the firm conviction that they could recommend her for citizenship from their personal knowledge of her character and work in the school. Dr. Christie has been kind enough to advise us regarding a course of study for Fernanda, in the event her petition to stay in America is granted; and we are sure she is capable of doing excellent work and giving a good account of herself, if she has the opportunity. She soon will have enough command of written English to enable her to begin studies in earnest, which we hope will be possible.

Fernanda's case is made more difficult than many in that while she is not a displaced person in the true sense of the word, since she can safely return to her home in Tripoli, she is an Italian in an Arab country, and instead of one of a conquering race, she is one of the despised conquered. She has, and can have, no Libyan citizenship, being Italian. She has no home in Italy. The condition of Italians in Libya is steadily deteriorating. Fernanda was born in Italy, and therefore, under present immigration laws, it is necessary for her to enter America as an Italian. She has lived almost all of her life in Libya, and had she been born there, she could enter at any time, as a Libyan, since that quota is never filled. While we are aware that she could return to Libya and enter again on the Italian quota, it would take approximately 5 years for her to become eligible. There are no schools in Libya for which we could pay tuition and thus help her, and the wait therefore would be a matter of marking time, and a waste of good human resources.

Were Fernanda a few years younger, we could legally adopt her, and would do so without hesitation. We feel toward her as though she were one of our family, and she may be assured of a home with us for as long as she cares to make it her home. We are aware that the members of the Senate cannot know our motives, and we are further aware that the motives of many of those who have brought back foreign-born members of their households have not been above reproach. We do not know how to explain our position other than to present some of the facts of our own lives which may explain our feelings. First of all, Colonel Blate has had many years of honorable military service, in key and sensitive positions where he has been rigorously investigated. Mrs. Blate also held such positions during the war, prior to our marriage. In our family there now are two members in extremely sensitive positions where investigation of us has been carried out. We, therefore, feel we may present clean hands so far as our personal loyalty and past actions are concerned. From the standpoint of our

personal feelings and motives, may we say that our two children were both adopted in the State of California. Having already learned to love two people who were not of our blood, perhaps we found it foolishly easy to do so again. At any rate, we shall deeply appreciate whatever consideration you may in conscience give us in the matter of allowing our family to remain together in America.

Respectfully and sincerely,

PETER A. BLATE, Colonel, USAFR.  
FRANCES L. BLATE.

*Spirodon Karousatos—S. 186, by Senator Smith of New Jersey*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 42-year-old native and citizen of Greece, who was admitted to the United States at Norfolk, Va., on June 15, 1947, as a seaman and has remained here continuously since that date. His wife and five children were in Greece at the time this bill was passed by the Senate. However, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has since advised the committee that they have recently been admitted to the United States as refugees. The beneficiary is presently employed as a chef and resides in Bordentown, N. J.

Information furnished to Senator H. Alexander Smith, the author of the bill, is to the effect that if the beneficiary is returned to Greece, he would be in serious danger of losing his life.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 7, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3072, which was a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

JULY 7, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3072) for the relief of Spirodon Karousatos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Philadelphia, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING SPIRODON KAROUSATOS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3072

Spirodon Karousatos, also known as Spiros Karousatos and Pip Krus, a Greek subject, was born in December 1912 in Argostoli, Greece. His last residence abroad was in Athens, Greece, where he lived from 1939 to 1947. He was admitted to the United States at Norfolk, Va., on June 15, 1947, as a seaman and has remained here continuously since that date. He submitted an application for adjustment of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, which was denied on March 17, 1953, on the ground that he was ineligible as it was not established he was unable to return to Greece because of fear of persecution. Deportation proceedings have been instituted and he has been found to be deportable on the ground that after admission as a seaman he has remained in the United States longer than permitted. He has been granted the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States but to date has not availed himself of that privilege. A warrant of deportation is outstanding in his case.

Mr. Karousatos attended schools for 12 years in Greece. He served in the Greek Navy from 1932 to 1934 and in the Greek Army from 1939 to 1941. In the United States he has always been connected with the restaurant business and for 2 years operated his own restaurant. He is now employed as a chef at a weekly salary of \$100. His only asset is an automobile worth approximately \$600.

Mr. Karousatos was married in Greece in 1935. His wife and five children live in Athens, Greece. The oldest child is 18 years of age and the youngest is 11. They have never been in the United States and all are citizens of Greece. His parents are deceased but 1 brother and 1 sister reside in Greece. He has no close relatives in the United States. He claims he has been sending from \$200 to \$250 a month to his family.

Senator H. Alexander Smith, the author of the instant bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

KALITHIA, May 7, 1955.

MY DEAREST HUSBAND: Here, we are all well, and we wish you the same. We received your letter and are happy to hear that you are in good health. Don't be uneasy about the children, because they, too, are all well.

In regard to Nick, I wrote that he had fever, but it wasn't anything much as we got the doctor right away. He got this fever from drinking water while being perspired, and he got laryngitis. We gave him medicine, and the next day he was well, but I kept him in bed. Now he is fine, and don't worry because we are all well. Don't worry.

I am worried because you write me that you don't know what is going to happen in regard to the matter of your papers to keep you from being deported from there. This worries me very much. But you had written me that a certain good man, a Senator (translator's note: could also be "lawyer"), I forget his name, was interested in helping you. Hasn't he been able to do something?

Have faith in God, and I will pray to the Almighty who will always be at our side. With faith we escaped the bombings, and with His help we escaped the threatening calamity of the earthquake. Therefore, don't be afraid, and we will always be guided by the Almighty.

According to your letter, you feel that you have been forgotten or rejected. Don't ever feel that we have done these things. You are always in our thoughts. What makes you think you have been forgotten?

Nothing has been forgotten here. Even though the Communists have changed to the garb of democracy, your name will not be forgotten, and they will come after you to kill you. They still ask where you are, and have not forgotten you for one moment. They ask where you are, how you are, and where you can be reached, and they do not ask this because they are concerned with your good health, but to kill you.

If we have missed you once, we have missed you 10 times, but we advise you to stay where you are. You know how hard it is for a woman alone to raise five children with all the responsibilities, and when those children miss their father. All of us miss you. But, what can be done? At least, even if you are far away, you provide for the family and the children do not go hungry.

If you decide to come, we will have your funeral before we even see you. If you are not worried for yourself, at least think of the family and your children. If anything happens to you, the children would be thrown out in the street and kicked from here to there. We hope that the good people where you are now will find it in their hearts to help you. But if you should be forced to sail, do not set foot on our soil, for we want you to stay alive.

Now that we are ready to come to America ourselves, I don't believe fate would be so cruel as to send you back here. I have faith in our Lord, that he will help you as he has helped all of us. In the new world we will find a new life and the cruel past will be forgotten, and we will be happy as once before. I am waiting for your letter with good news.

Your loving wife and children,

(Signature) KAROUSATO.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

*City of Philadelphia, ss:*

Albert Jenny, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above is a true and correct translation of the original Greek letter to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALBERT JENNY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of May A. D. 1955.

[SEAL]

ALFRED B. BRAMMER, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires February 2, 1957.

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ORDER OF AHEPA,  
TRENTON CHAPTER, No. 72,  
Trenton, N. J., April 30, 1955.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

This is to certify that Mr. Spiros Karousatos of 7 Walnut Street, Bordentown, N. J., has been known to me for the last 3 years and is a member of Trenton Chapter No. 72, Order of Ahepa, for the last 3 years.

I wish to state that Spiros Karousatos is a member in good standing and a man of good moral character; a devoted family man as well as a devoted and sincere worker.

Mrs. Karousatos is a faithful Greek Orthodox believer and a great supporter of our democratic way of life in the United States of America.

JOSEPH ALLEN, *President.*


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ST. GEORGE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH,  
Trenton, N. J., April 30, 1955.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

We, the undersigned, wish to certify that Mr. Spiros Karousatos of 7 Walnut Street, Bordentown, N. J., has been a member of the St. George Greek Orthodox Church, of Trenton, N. J., for the last 3 years and has been known to us for the same length of time personally.

We hereby state that Mr. Spiros Karousatos is a man of excellent moral character, a devoted family man, a sincere worker and a religious person. He has always done his duty to his church as a true Christian and his relation with the members of the Greek-American community of Trenton has been in the best of terms.

We further state that Mr. Spiros Karousatos is a great believer and supporter of the American Constitution and the democratic way of life in the United States.

Rev. NICHOLAS TRIANDAFILOU, *Pastor.*  
JAMES A. MILLAS, *President.*

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BORDENTOWN GRILL & BAR,  
Bordentown, N. J., March 29, 1955.

Senator H. ALEXANDER SMITH,  
*Senate Office Building,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

HONORABLE SIR: I understand you kindly put through a special bill, S. 186, to aid Mr. Spiridon Karousatos, to become a citizen of the United States.

I have known Mr. Karousatos for the past 6 years, and can highly recommend him as to his good character, he is hard working, honest, and trustworthy, also a good family man.

On my last trip to Greece, I met his family and can speak very well for them. His family have been given permission to enter the United States as Greek earthquake victims.

Thank you for all you have done in aiding Mr. Karousatos and all his friends appreciate your help.

Respectfully yours,

DIONYSIOUS J. VOUTSINAS



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
May 16, 1955.

Hon. H. ALEXANDER SMITH,  
Senator from New Jersey,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SMITH: I am again writing in behalf of Mr. Spirodon Karousatos. I was greatly disturbed and disappointed when I received your letter of May 13, and learned that action had been postponed indefinitely on the bill that had been introduced in his behalf.

He and his landlady, Mrs. Elisabeth Hammell, of Bordentown, called at my home to see if there wasn't anything further that could be done to save this poor soul from deportation.

Mr. Karousatos read me a letter he had just received from his wife in which she urged toward his staying in this country at any cost because the opposition was still after him in Greece. She also enclosed recent pictures of his five children, who are just living for the day they will all be living "together in wonderful, wonderful America." (I have enclosed the pictures to show the fine appearance of his family and who, he has told me, have their hopes so high toward becoming American citizens.)

The Greek Society is actively engaged in trying to bring this family over and Mr. Karousatos is just heartbroken over the present turn of events.

When he received notice that he was to report on Friday, May 20, at 9 a. m., room 716, Lafayette Building, 437 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for immediate transfer to New York for deportation on the USNS *Hodges*, sailing May 23, he almost collapsed.

He has hoped so strongly that something would work out and, of course, we here in Burlington County, knowing him and realizing full well that he would make an excellent citizen, were more than willing to assist in any way possible.

I do not know what Mrs. Lena Orlow, who has been acting as his attorney, is doing, but anything that you may be able to do to stave off this deportation will be of enormous value to Mr. Karousatos and his family and will be well received here in the county.

Thanking you for your very kind interest in this case and with my very best regards,

Sincerely,

PEARL M. BRIDEGUM, *Commissioner.*

*Romana Michelina Sereni—S. 713, by Senator Saltonstall (H. R. 1314, by Mr. O'Neill)*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 29-year-old native and citizen of Italy who last entered the United States as a visitor on June 14, 1950. She resides with her sister in Malden, Mass., and she has a 4-year-old child who was born in this country and is therefore a United States citizen. She is married and her husband presently resides in Italy, but he intends to join his wife as soon as he possibly can if she is permitted to remain here.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated December 29, 1953, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to S. 2129 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

DECEMBER 29, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 2129) for the relief of Romana Michelina Sereni, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Boston, Mass., office of this Service which has custody of these files.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Italy.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE ROMANA MICHELINA SERENI, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2129

The beneficiary, Romana Michelina Sereni, is a native and citizen of Italy, age 28, born May 13, 1925, in Dorino, Italy. She entered the United States on June 14, 1950, at the port of New York and was admitted as a visitor for pleasure until December 14, 1950, and her stay in the United States was subsequently extended until January 19, 1952. She last resided abroad in Milano, Italy, with her husband, a native and citizen of Italy. She resides at 12 Harnden Road, Malden, Mass.

Deportation proceedings were instituted on February 20, 1952, for violation of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, in that, after admission as a visitor she has remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted under said act or regulations made thereunder. In a warrant hearing accorded the beneficiary on March 21, 1952, she was found deportable on the above charge. At this hearing she applied for voluntary departure and suspension of deportation and the hearing officer found her eligible for both these forms of relief but as a matter of discretion denied her suspension of deportation and granted voluntary departure. From the decision of the hearing officer she appealed to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C., and in an order dated June 2, 1952, the Assistant Commissioner, Adjudications Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., directed that the maximum relief that would be granted was voluntary departure and ordered that the alien be required to depart without expense to the Government within such time and under such conditions as the officer in charge of her place of residence deemed appropriate and if she failed to depart when and as required, voluntary departure be withdrawn and she be deported pursuant to law. This decision she appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals, and that Board in an order dated April 3, 1953, concurred with the order of the Acting Assistant Commissioner and dismissed her appeal. She was thereafter granted until July 10, 1953, to depart from the United States and this was extended on July 16, 1953, to September 1, 1953, but to date she has not taken advantage of this privilege.

The beneficiary has a husband residing in Italy whom she married on October 25, 1947. She stated that she is still on friendly terms with her husband and that he wants her to remain here if she is allowed to do so and she stated she will try to have him join her here. She has 1 child, age 3, a United States citizen, who was born in Quincy, Mass., on July 22, 1950, approximately 1 month after beneficiary arrived in the United States. The beneficiary is supported partly by her sister, Mrs. Maria Stanley, with whom she resides and she receives some income from doing dressmaking at home for neighbors. Her educational background consists of 8 years grammar school in Italy.

Senator John F. Kennedy, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing to you concerning private bill S. 2129 which I introduced on June 15, 1953, for the relief of Romana Michelina Sereni.

I had been notified previously by your committee that this bill had been postponed indefinitely because of lack of necessary information available to the committee. I am writing at this time to request that, in view of the following facts, this bill be reconsidered by the committee during the present session of Congress with a view toward acting favorably in Mrs. Sereni's behalf.

Mrs. Romana Michelina Sereni, in whose behalf I have introduced this bill, is presently residing in Malden, Mass., with a sister. Shortly after Mrs. Sereni originally came to this country, she gave birth to a child who is now 4 years old.

From the highest type of sources, I have personally learned that Mrs. Sereni is of fine character and would be an asset to this country.

While Mrs. Sereni's husband is presently in Italy, it is my understanding that he intends to join his wife as soon as he possibly can.

While currently in her present status Mrs. Sereni is not allowed to be gainfully employed, there is no doubt but that she could be totally self-dependent because of her abilities as a dressmaker.

The case of Mrs. Sereni has been widely published in the Massachusetts press and has great popular support. Both from neighbors and friends, as well as from objective sources of my own, her character, loyalty, and moral integrity have been more than adequately vouched for.

I would, therefore, greatly appreciate your referring this bill again to a subcommittee in order that it may be reconsidered in the light of these facts which I have presented.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

*Mojsze Fildeshaim and Ita Hildeshaim—S. 827, by Senator Bender*

The beneficiaries of the bill are husband and wife, and they are 36- and 29-year-old natives of Poland who last entered the United States as students on December 19, 1949. The male beneficiary attended the Rabbinical College of Telshe in Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from there as an ordained rabbi. They have two minor children who were born in this country and are United States citizens. The male beneficiary is presently a part-time instructor at the Rabbinical College of Telshe in Cleveland.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated December 31, 1953, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 1833 which was a bill passed by the Senate in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same aliens, reads as follows:

DECEMBER 31, 1953.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,

*Cai man, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1833) for the relief of Mojsze Hildeshaim and Ita Hildeshaim, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Buffalo, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the aliens permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It would also direct that two numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The aliens are chargeable to the quota of Poland.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MOJSZE HILDESCHAIM AND ITA HILDESCHAIM, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 1833

The alien, Mojsze Hildeshaim, was born in Kalisz, Poland, on November 28, 1918. His wife, Ita Hildeshaim, was born in Wilno, Poland, on March 3, 1925. Both beneficiaries entered the United States at the port of New York on December 19, 1949, when they were admitted by a board of special inquiry as students under section 4 (e) of the Immigration Act of 1924 until May 10, 1950. The beneficiaries have not received any extension of their temporary stay and warrants of arrest were issued against them on November 6, 1950. On January 27, 1953, their applications for suspension of deportation were denied and after a hearing the aliens were granted the privilege of voluntary departure in lieu of deportation. They have not availed themselves of this privilege.

The alien, Mojsze Hildeshaim, lived in Poland until 1948 when he went to France. He met his wife there and married her in Paris, France, in July 1948. Since his arrival in the United States he has attended the Rabbinical College of

Telshe, Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from there as an ordained rabbi. He is a part-time instructor at the college at a salary of \$45 per week.

Mrs. Hildeshaim lived in Poland until 1941 and then lived in Russia until 1946 when she went to France. There is no information available concerning her education. After her arrival in the United States she attended the Beth Jacobs Teacher's Seminary, New York City, for about 2 months and quit to give birth to a child. Mrs. Hildeshaim, her husband, and two infant citizen children reside at 965 Linn Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.

Senator George H. Bender is the author of the instant bill. The late Senator Robert A. Taft, the author of the bill (S. 1833), submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

RABBINICAL COLLEGE OF TELSHE,  
Cleveland, Ohio, April 27, 1953.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS,  
Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Rabbi Mojsze Hildeshaim has been a tutor and instructor in our school since October 7, 1950.

His subjects of instruction are Talmud and religious codes. He has proven himself as being qualified with excellence in his work. As a graduate of our post-graduate department he is fully acquainted with the specific system of Talmudic instruction for which our school is world renowned. His services are therefore indispensably necessary for us.

In view of our great necessity for his services, we wish to appeal for your favorable consideration of his appeal to be permitted to remain in the United States together with his family.

Sincerely yours,

[SEAL]

Rabbi E. M. BLOCH, *President.*  
Rabbi CH. M. KATZ, *Dean.*

RABBINICAL COLLEGE OF TELSHE,  
Cleveland, Ohio, April 27, 1953.

To Whom This May Concern:

Rabbi Mojsze Hildeshaim was ordained by me as a rabbi in Israel on September 14, 1950.

[SEAL]

Rabbi E. M. BLOCH, *President.*

*Angel Feratero Madayag—S. 1042, by Senator Kefauver (H. R. 4035, by Mr. King of Pennsylvania)*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 26-year-old native and citizen of the Philippines who entered the United States on August 12, 1952, at Honolulu, T. H., when he was admitted as a student to take advanced engineering. In 1954 he graduated with a master's degree in aeronautical engineering from Purdue and thereupon accepted employment with AiResearch Manufacturing Co., in Los Angeles, Calif. The company officials value his special talents highly and claim that he is an exceptional find and that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to replace him. The beneficiary applied for adjustment of status but it was denied because a quota immigrant visa was not immediately available.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 12, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1042) for the relief of Angel Feratero Madayag, there is attached a memorandum concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of the Philippines.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE ANGEL FERATERO MADAYAG, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1042

The alien, Angel Feratero Madayag, who is single, a native and citizen of the Philippines, was born on January 27, 1929. He resides at 622-C Regent Street, Inglewood, Calif. He is employed as an engineer by the AiResearch Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., at a salary of \$5,400 a year. He is by profession an engineer, and testified that he obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering at the FEAT University, Philippine Islands, and obtained a master's degree at the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. His assets total approximately \$750, consisting of an automobile and savings account. His parents and one sister reside in the Philippines. He has one uncle, a naturalized United States citizen, residing at Apple Valley, Calif.

The beneficiary entered the United States on August 12, 1952, at Honolulu, T. H., being admitted as a student until August 11, 1953. Extensions of his temporary stay were extended, the last of which expired on January 1, 1955. He abandoned the status of student by accepting employment, and on January 28, 1955, he applied for adjustment of status to that of a permanent resident. This application was denied for the reason that a quota immigrant visa was not immediately available to the applicant at the time of filing his application for adjustment. On March 31, 1955, a warrant of arrest in deportation proceedings was issued against him. No hearing under that warrant has yet been held.

Senator Estes Kefauver, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which is the following:

AiRESEARCH MANUFACTURING Co.,  
*February 1, 1955.*

To: L. A. Egaas.

Subject: Information on A. F. Madayag, to be used in obtaining his permanent residence permit.

Mr. A. F. Madayag has been employed under my supervision in the stress and vibration project, preliminary design department, since October 15, 1954. During which time he has demonstrated excellent academic training, good work habits, and the ability to learn quickly the unusual and difficult techniques of stress and vibration analysis which we find necessary to use on the class of equipment designed at AiResearch.

Mr. Madayag received his bachelor of science degree from the FEATI Institute of Technology, Manila, Philippine Islands. During the time Mr. Madayag spent in the university, he maintained a high enough scholastic standing to be rated a "scholar" and, as a consequence, was not required to pay tuition fees. After graduating from FEATI, Mr. Madayag taught mathematics for 1 year at Mountain National Agriculture School. Mr. Madayag then came to the United States in 1952 and entered Purdue University where he received the degree of master of science in aeronautical engineering in May 30, 1954. During his first year in Purdue, Mr. Madayag was on a foreign student scholarship and during his second year was on a half-time staff appointment.

In the course of his duties at AiResearch, Mr. Madayag performs the following kinds of work:

- (a) Experimental and analytical determination of moments of inertia of compressor impellers, fan rotors, gas turbine wheels, and other rotating parts.
- (b) Calculation of critical speeds of ultra-high-speed rotating machinery including gyroscopic effects of the impellers as well as nonlinear-bearing flexibility.
- (c) Experimental determination of critical speeds of vibration of high-speed rotating machinery, such as gas turbines and refrigeration units.
- (d) Stress analysis of gas turbine impellers including thermal stresses.
- (e) Stress analysis of structural components of high-speed gas turbines and refrigeration equipment.
- (f) Stress analysis of aircraft type sheet metal structures.

It has been the writer's experience, during a number of recruiting campaigns that people having the proper training and personality makeup for stress analysis are rare individuals in an already tight labor market and that these people are discovered more by accident than design.

During the 4 months in which Mr. Madayag has been employed in the stress project, he has shown excellent promise of becoming one of our better stress analysts. I feel it would be a blow to AiResearch if we were to lose his services.

R. W. WINSLOW,  
Project Engineer, Preliminary Design.

*Jirair Mazartzian, Gertrude Mazartzian, and Mario Mazartzian—  
S. 1056, by Senators Thurmond and Johnston of South Carolina  
(H. R. 7397, by Mr. Ashmore)*

The beneficiaries of the bill are a 39-year-old native of Turkey who claims to be stateless; his 30-year-old wife and 10-year-old son who are natives and citizens of Austria. They arrived at New York on September 11, 1949, with immigration visas as displaced persons. They were excluded by a board of special inquiry on the ground that they were not eligible displaced persons and were subsequently paroled under bond and are now residing in Spartanburg, S. C., where the husband and wife operate a motor court. They have a 5-year-old child who is a United States citizen.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated February 23, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 1574 which was a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same beneficiaries reads as follows:

FEBRUARY 23, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1574) for the relief of Jirair Mazartzian and his family, there is annexed a memorandum of information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files concerning the beneficiaries.

The bill would cancel deportation or exclusion proceedings against Jirair Mazartzian, his wife, Gertrude, and their children, Mario and Aram, and grant them permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required head taxes and visa fees. It would provide that the aliens shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts, and would also direct the Secretary of State to instruct the quota-control officer to deduct four numbers from the appropriate immigration quota. It should be noted, however, that the Immigration and Nationality Act does not require the payment of head taxes.

Mr. Mazartzian is chargeable to the quota of Turkey and Mrs. Mazartzian and child, Mario, to the quota of Austria. The child, Aram, is a United States citizen.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

## MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING JIRAIR MAZARTZIAN AND HIS FAMILY, BENEFICIARIES OF S: 1574

Jirair Mazartzian, a native of Turkey, who claims to be stateless, was born on April 3, 1916. His wife, Gertrude Mazartzian, nee Rydl, a native and citizen of Austria, was born on August 15, 1924. Their son, Mario, was born in Austria on January 27, 1945. The aliens last resided in Austria and arrived in the United States at the port of New York on September 11, 1949, in possession of immigration visas issued under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, destined to Spartanburg, S. C., for work on a farm. They were detained upon arrival and transferred to Ellis Island. After a hearing by a board of special inquiry they were excluded on the ground that they were not eligible displaced persons and not in possession of the required immigration visas. On March 14, 1950, a son, Aram, was born in Marine Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.

On September 13, 1950, the aliens were paroled into the United States under \$1,000 bond, and they proceeded to Spartanburg, S. C. The excluding decision was subsequently affirmed, voluntary departure was granted, and preexamination authorized. They failed to depart and their motion for reopening of the records to apply for suspension of deportation was denied on April 28, 1952.

Mr. Mazartzian is employed in the spindle room of the Beaumont Mills near Spartanburg, S. C., at \$50 net a week. Previously he had been employed for a short time on a farm in South Carolina and for 8 months in a restaurant. Information obtained in June 1953 indicated that Mrs. Mazartzian was employed in the Drayton Mills in Spartanburg, earning about \$40 a week.

According to Mr. Mazartzian, he resided in Turkey until 1922. Thereafter he went to Greece, where he remained until 1942, at which time the Germans took him to Austria, where he was placed in a forced labor camp. He has had 6 years of schooling and is a cook by trade. He stated that shortly before coming to the United States he was employed for a number of months in a restaurant located in the Russian Zone and thereafter for a shorter period peddling produce.

Mr. Mazartzian's mother resides in Greece and Mrs. Mazartzian's parents are in Austria.

Senator Strom Thurmond, who is cosponsor of the bill with Senator Olin D. Johnston, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

## AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
*County of Spartanburg:*

Personally appeared before me V. M. Montgomery, who being duly sworn says that he is 46 years of age, and a lifelong resident of Spartanburg, S. C. Deponent says that for 17 years he was engaged as treasurer and general manager of textile plants in this area. That he has now retired from the textile business, and is in the real estate and investment business.

Deponent further says that he sponsored the entry of Jirair Mesartzian and his family into this country and posted bond of \$1,000 with the Immigration Service in order to have these people released from Ellis Island.

Deponent further says that he helped these people obtain employment and that during the nearly 5 years that they have been in this country, he has been thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the family. Deponent further says that these people have been and are now self-supporting. That from his own personal knowledge, he knows and feels that these are good family people and worthy to be received in the United States as citizens.

Deponent further says that this family is now operating a motor court owned by him, and that they have done an excellent job of running such court. Further deponent says that he believes that Mr. and Mrs. Mesartzian are good parents, much interested in the welfare of their two sons who are well mannered and attractive children.

V. M. MONTGOMERY.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of February 1955.

[SEAL]

VENABLE VERMONT,  
Notary Public for South Carolina.

My commission expires at the will of the governor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
County of Spartanburg:

Personally appeared before me Peter J. Mandanis who being duly sworn says that he is 61 years old and has been a resident of Spartanburg, S. C., since 1921. That he was engaged in the restaurant business until he retired in 1945 following deprivation suffered while interned by the Germans in Greece while there on a visit during World War II.

Deponent further says that he has been a member of the American Legion since 1919 and was commander of the American Legion post in Tripolis, Greece. That he is now permanent representative of the American Legion in Greece.

Deponent further says that he knows Jirair Mesartzian and his family and has known them since they came to Spartanburg in 1950. That he has helped them with their immigration problems in preparing papers and knows the family well. Deponent further says that he is a director of the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church in Spartanburg, and that the Mesartzian family attends regularly. That he knows of his own knowledge that they have never been in trouble with the police and that they are highly regarded in the community. He has visited in their home and feels that they are good parents, hard workers, and well qualified to become American citizens. Deponent further says that he feels that since these people were admitted to America, and that since the youngest son was born in Richmond Marine Hospital in New York City from humanitarian standpoints these people should be admitted for permanent residence. Deponent further says that he has talked many times with Mr. Mesartzian and feels that this is a man without a country, and that should he be deported his family will suffer irreparable hardships.

Deponent further says that Aram, the 5-year-old son who was born in the United States is already a fine young American citizen. Deponent further says that Mario, 10 years old, is going to school, making good grades, speaks good English, and is already a good American citizen. Deponent further says that this family is self-supporting, have not been on relief, and are hard working and deserving of every consideration.

PETER J. MANDANIS.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of February 1955.

[SEAL]

VENABLE VERMONT,  
Notary Public for South Carolina.

My commission expires at the will of the Governor.

DRAYTON MILLS,  
Spartanburg, S. C., February 14, 1955.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION,  
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that Gertrude Mesartsian was employed at Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., on March 3, 1952, as a learner, twister tender. She completed her training on this job on April 21, 1952, and was placed on a regular twister-tender job. During her whole period of employment her work was better than average, and I consider that she made an excellent employee, both from the standpoint of job efficiency and cooperation with her supervisors and other employees. She left our employment on July 29, 1954, to go into business with her husband. If we had a job open at Drayton Mills for a person with her qualifications, we would unhesitatingly reemploy her.

From what I know about Mrs. Mesartsian during her employment at Drayton Mills, I believe that she would make a good citizen of the United States.

Yours very truly,

S. W. NICHOLSON, Personnel Manager.

Sworn before me this 14th day of February 1955.

[SEAL]

DEAN M. KINGSLEY,  
Notary Public for South Carolina.



FEBRUARY 14, 1955.

Re Zirais Mozartzian.

IMMIGRATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,  
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Zirais Mozartzian was employed at our Beaumont plant from May 28, 1951, until July 31, 1954. During this 3-year period his work with us was very satisfactory; on the job he was a very cooperative and willing worker. He also had an excellent attendance record while he was here—in the years 1951, 1952, and 1953 he did not lose a single day from work; in 1954 he lost only 4 days from work with 3 of these days due to illness. This is certainly an unusual record in our particular field of work. When he was hired, he was completely inexperienced in textile work and was trained at our plant. He was quick to learn and always carried out instructions even though in the beginning he could speak very little English. In July of 1954 he voluntarily quit to go to another job in a restaurant. We rehire on record and we would reemploy him if there were an opening in his classification.

For some reason his venture in the restaurant business did not work out and in November of 1954 he applied to us for work. We hired him at one of our smaller plants—Croft plant of Dixie Shirt Co., on November 5, 1954. His employment at this smaller plant was terminated January 17, 1955, due to a reduction in force. This plant makes twisted yarn and lack of orders has made it necessary for us to lay off 47 people, so this separation was no fault of his. He is now on a 6-months' layoff and is subject to recall during that 6 months without loss of seniority, but we cannot guarantee reemployment since we do not know what the cotton market will be during the next 6 months. During this period of employment his work was very satisfactory and he lost 4 days from work due to illness.

Sincerely,

Mrs. GLADYS M. BROCKETT, *Personnel Manager.*

FEBRUARY 17, 1955.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

We are pleased to give the following report on Michael Mesartzian:

He has been in attendance in our school system for 2½ years and has been absent only 10 days during that time. Since entering our school system, he has made suitable adjustment to class work.

His progress, both in his attitude toward work and recreation and in relationship with others, is very commendable. His progress reports show that he is in the middle group of his class.

We have received satisfactory cooperation from his home for a good parent-teacher-school relation. Michael has been accepted by his classmates and included in group activities.

Miss CAROLINE ASHLEY, *Teacher.*  
Mr. E. P. TODD, *Principal.*STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
*County of Spartanburg:*

Personally appeared before me George N. Harakas who being duly sworn says that he is 59 years old, and has been a resident of the city of Spartanburg, S. C., for 41 years, and is a naturalized American citizen of Greek extraction. Deponent says that he owned and operated the largest restaurant in Spartanburg for many years until his retirement 3 years ago for reasons of health. Deponent is president of the Greek Orthodox Congregation of Spartanburg. Deponent further says that he has known Jirair Mesartzian and his family since they came to Spartanburg in 1950, and that Mr. Mesartzian worked for deponent for 9 months as a cook and that Mr. Mesartzian left his employment to take a better paying job with shorter hours. Deponent says that Mr. Mesartzian's services were entirely satisfactory and very good in all respects, and that he would rehire him if deponent were still in the restaurant business. Deponent further says that the Mesartzian family are faithful attendants of the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church of Spartanburg. That he has the highest regard for the integrity of the family, and that they have never been in trouble with the law since coming to Spartanburg, and that he believes that they would make good and substantial citizens of the United States. Deponent further says that he has seen the Mesartzians

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almost every week since they have been in Spartanburg, and that they are not engaged in any activities injurious to the morals of the committee, or detrimental to the American public interest.

GEORGE N. HARAKAS.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of February, 1955.

[SEAL]

VENABLE VERMONT,  
*Notary Public for South Carolina.*

My commission expires at the will of the Governor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

*County of Spartanburg:*

Personally appeared before me Rev. Constantine Bitzas who being duly sworn says that he is the pastor of the Greek Orthodox St. Nicholas Church in Spartanburg, S. C. That he has known Mr. and Mrs. Jirair Mesartzian for over a year when he came to this city as pastor of the church, but that the church records show that the Mesartzian family, including children are regular and faithful members of the church in good standing since they came to Spartanburg on September 14, 1950.

Deponent further says that the general conduct of the family in the community has been good, that no member has been in trouble with the law, and that the Mesartzian family is known as a good Christian family. Deponent further says that Mr. and Mrs. Mesartzian are good parents and from his visits in their home and from seeing this family at church, he believes that a very warm and strong relationship exists between the parents and the children.

He further says that Mr. and Mrs. Mesartzian are very anxious to become permanent residents and citizens of the United States, and that he feels that this wish is more for the children's sake than for their own.

Deponent further says that he would recommend this family for permanent citizenship, and that they have never been on relief or asked for financial aid of any sort.

Rev. CONST. BITZAS.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of February 1955.

[SEAL]

VENABLE VERMONT,  
*Notary Public for South Carolina.*

My commission expires at the will of the Governor.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

*County of Spartanburg:*

Personally appeared before me Gertrude Mesartzian, who being duly sworn says that she is 30 years old, that she was born in Vienna, Austria, and that she is the mother of Mario Michael and Aram Mesartzian, sons of her husband, Jirair Mesartzian. Deponent further says that in 1948 she and her family, then consisting of the elder son Mario Michael and her husband went to a DP camp at Salzberg, Austria, and that a year later were admitted to the United States. That upon their arrival at Ellis Island on September 11, 1949, they were detained by reason of a technicality in their papers. That after a detention of about a year Mr. V. M. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, S. C., posted a bond of \$1,000 and they were released. That the youngest son, Aram, was born in the United States, March 14, 1950.

Deponent further says that since her arrival in the United States, she and her family have been self-supporting, although living under the threat of a deportation order.

Deponent says that she and her husband now operate a motor court for Mr. V. M. Montgomery and are not dependent on any person for support.

Deponent further says that neither she nor her husband, nor any member of her family is engaged in any activity, political or otherwise, injurious to the interest of the American public, nor have any of them been arrested or convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law.

Deponent further asks for special dispensation of the Congress of the United States in passing a law to help her and her family. She is informed and believes that her husband, who was born in Smyrna and at the age of 6 taken to Salonika, Greece, by his mother when his father was shot by the Turks, and from Greece

deported by a Nazi labor battalion to Austria, cannot establish citizenship in any country.

Deponent further says that she is highly anxious for her children to grow up in America since her son Mario Michael is in the third grade in an American school and her son Aram has American friends and playmates, and that her boys are already good Americans, having almost forgotten German.

Deponent further says that she believes the equities of the case require special consideration and says that she is confident that American justice will allow her and her family to remain in this country.

Deponent further says that she has a high-school education and 2 years business college in Austria, and is anxious that her children have the same advantages in this country.

GERTRUDE MESARTZIAN.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of February 1955.

[SEAL]

VENABLE VERMONT,  
Notary Public for South Carolina.

My commission expires at the will of the Governor.

#### AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
County of Spartanburg:

Personally appeared before me Jirair Mesartzian, who being duly sworn says that he was born in Smyrna in 1916. His father was shot by the Turks in 1922 in the Turkish-Christian wars. His mother moved to Greece where he lived until he was drafted by the Nazis in a work battalion and taken to Austria. Released in 1945 he worked in Vienna and subsequently married his wife who was an Austrian. In 1948 he registered as a displaced person, made his way through the Russian Zone to a detention camp at Salzberg since he had no papers. His wife and son, Mario, were able to go by train. After a year they were cleared for entry into this country, and arrived on Ellis Island in September of 1948. They were held at Ellis Island for over a year because of irregularities in their papers. Meanwhile the son Aram was born in a hospital on Long Island.

Deponent further says that he understood that his papers were in order when he left Salzberg, and that he thought that he was following all regulations as described to him by persons in the IRO and that he had no intention of violating any rules or regulations of the Immigration Service, but being unfamiliar with the English language, relied upon the representatives of the IRO and the United States Government to see that his papers were in order. Deponent further says that if he is deported from the United States, he and his family will have no place to go, that he fears for the life of himself and his family if sent to the Russian Zone of Austria. Deponent further says that he is presently operating a motor court at Spartanburg, S. C., living at the court, and that his older boy, Mario Michael, is attending cooperative school near Spartanburg, S. C. That the younger child, Aram, age 5, will attend the same school when he is old enough.

Deponent further says that neither he nor any member of his family is engaged in any activity political or otherwise injurious to the American public interest, nor have any of them been arrested or convicted of any offense under State or Federal law.

Deponent further says that his children are American, speak English, and have almost forgotten German, their mother tongue.

Deponent asks that he and his family be granted permanent residence in the United States, and that he and his wife are particularly anxious to give their children the opportunities of becoming American citizens.

Deponent further says that he has faith and confidence in the Government of the United States, and asks the earnest consideration of his plea that he and his family be granted relief.

JIRAIR MESARTZIAN.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of February 1955.

[SEAL]

VENABLE VERMONT,  
Notary Public for South Carolina.

My commission expires at the will of the Governor.

*Santiago Landa Arrizabalaga—S. 1084, by Senator Bible*

The beneficiary of the bill is an unmarried 29-year-old native and citizen of Spain who last entered the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., on September 27, 1947, as a seaman. He is employed as a sheepherder on the Spanish Ranch near Tuscarora, Nev., which is headquarters for the Ellison Ranching Co. The beneficiary's employer states that he is anxious to keep him in his employ inasmuch as he has been trained to be a "boss lambing man" and his services are valuable.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated September 7, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3576 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3576) for the relief of Santiago Landa Arrizabalaga, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif., office, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

As a native of Spain the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for that country.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SANTIAGO LANDA ARRIZABALAGA, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3576

Santiago Landa Arrizabalaga was born May 28, 1926, in Palencia, Spain, and is a citizen of Spain. He last entered the United States on September 27, 1947, at Philadelphia, Pa., as a member of the crew of the steamship *Castillo Montjuich*. He was temporarily admitted for 29 days within which to reship foreign but remained in the United States illegally. Deportation proceedings were instituted against him at Elko, Nev., on February 20, 1953, and he is at large under a \$500 bond. After a hearing on May 12, 1954, it was ordered that he be granted the privilege of voluntary departure from the United States at his own expense in lieu of deportation, with deportation in the alternative. He has failed to avail himself of that privilege.

Mr. Arrizabalaga has never been married. Since he entered the United States in 1947 he has been employed as a sheepherder and is presently working on the Spanish ranch near Tuscarora, Nev. This ranch is operated by the Ellison Ranching Co. His monthly wage is \$200 plus room and board. Mr. Stanley C. Ellison, vice president and general manager of the Ellison Ranches, stated that the Spanish ranch is headquarters for the company and the beneficiary works on that ranch. He has been trained to be a "boss lambing man" and his services are regarded as valuable to his employer, who has testified that trained sheepmen are not readily available and in view of the training he has given the beneficiary he is very anxious to retain him as a permanent employee. The Spanish ranch employs from 50 to 200 men according to seasonal requirements but the beneficiary is considered to be a permanent employee.

The beneficiary's mother, 2 sisters, and 1 brother, who was deported from the United States in 1951, live in Palencia, Spain. He sends approximately \$500 a year to his mother to help support her and her family. He has about \$1,000 in a savings account in addition to the \$500 bond posted with this Service. He owns a 1951 Studebaker automobile which he values at \$1,000 and is part owner of the home where his mother resides in Spain. He attended public school for



about 6 years in Palencia. He served 5 or 6 months in the Spanish Army in 1946 but was discharged so that he could provide for his widowed mother.

He has but one relative in the United States, a brother, Cirilo Landa, who resides in Old Bridge, N. J. There is no one in the United States dependent upon him for support.

Senator Alan Bible, the author of the bill, submitted the following letter in connection with the case:

ORVILLE R. WILSON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Elko, Nev., February 28, 1955.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
United States Senator,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR ALAN: You requested some facts relative to Santiago Landa Arrizabalaga in order that you might support the private bill introduced for the benefit of my client.

Some of the pertinent material is as follows:

1. The payroll at the Ellison Ranching Co. uses the name of Santiago Landa. To avoid the use of the longer name throughout the rest of my contact, I shall use the name, Landa.
2. Landa was born on May 28, 1926.
3. He entered the United States at Philadelphia in September 1947.
4. Landa had shore leave and simply did not return to the boat.
5. Landa went to work for the Ellison Ranching Co. on April 9, 1948, as a sheepherder. He was so employed until August 1, 1948. On such date, he left Ellison's employment returning on April 1, 1949. Since the latter date, Landa has been steadily employed by Ellison and has moved up from sheepherder to assistant foreman. During the appropriate season, he is in charge of one lambing camp.
6. Landa is presently employed at the rate of \$200 per month plus board and room plus paid vacation for about 3 weeks annually.
7. During the period of unemployment by Ellison in 1948 and 1949, Landa visited his brother who resides at 20 Marsad Drive, Old Bridge, N. J.
8. Landa is not married.

Stanley Ellison of the Ellison Ranching Co. is sitting with me as this letter is dictated. He advises me that he has had many opportunities to observe Landa on the job and after hours. Stanley is of the unqualified opinion that Landa has no connections with subversive groups nor is he interested favorably in the affairs of Russia or any foreign nation. Stanley is of the further opinion that Landa is of sound moral character. You will undoubtedly find reports in Immigration and Naturalization supporting Stanley's viewpoint.

Stanley further advises that he regards Landa as one of his keymen in the sheep operation of the company. He does not now know where he could replace Landa with a person as willing and as well trained.

The one problem is, of course, a policy question as to Immigration's attitude on men who have left ship. I understand that Immigration has not been too encouraging toward men who leave ship, but in this instance, we ask you to go all out in support of Landa.

Kind regards.

Very truly yours,

ORVILLE R. WILSON.

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*Pak-Chue Chan, Oi-Jen Tsin Chan (nee Tsin), Chee Tao Chan, and Wai May Chan—S. 1106, by Senators Martin of Iowa and Hickel—H. R. 3839, by Mr. Cunningham)*

The beneficiaries of the bill are a 60-year-old father, 58-year-old mother, 23-year-old son, and 20-year-old daughter who are all of the Chinese race and are natives and nationals of Portugal. The father and mother last entered the United States on June 10, 1953, as visitors and the children last entered in October 1946 as students. The daughter is presently a student at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and the son is presently working toward a doctorate in dentistry at the University of Michigan.

The father first entered the United States in 1914 as a student and remained here until June 1925 when he returned to Canton, China. He again entered the United States for postgraduate work in surgery and remained from October 1934 until October 1935 and from October 1946 until February 1947, when he again returned to Canton. In July 1951 he went to southeast Africa as a medical missionary with his wife where they remained until their last entry into the United States. The father is a physician and is now employed as assistant professor in hygiene, Iowa State College, where his services are urgently needed. The beneficiaries all applied for adjustment of status under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act but the applications were denied.

Letters, with attached memoranda, dated December 21, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3819, which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same aliens, read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice, for a report relative to the bill (S. 3819) for the relief of certain named beneficiaries there is attached a memorandum of information concerning Chee Tao Chan, one of the beneficiaries named in the bill. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to that beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. Separate memoranda of information relating to the other beneficiaries of the bill are being prepared for transmittal to you.

The bill would grant this beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

This beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Chinese.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE CHEE TAO CHAN, ONE OF THE BENEFICIARIES OF S. 3819

Chee Tao Chan was born in Macau Colony de Portugal, China, on January 18, 1932, and is a citizen of Portugal. He last entered the United States at the port of Detroit, Mich., some time during the month of July 1952. The beneficiary first entered the United States on October 12, 1946, at the port of San Francisco, Calif., when he was admitted as a student for a period of 1 year. He has received numerous extensions of this period of temporary admission, the last of which expired on June 4, 1954. On January 29, 1954, he submitted application to adjust his status to that of permanent resident of the United States under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. On December 16, 1954, the beneficiary's application for adjustment of status was denied by this Service.

The beneficiary has resided in the United States, except for a short visit to Canada, continuously since his entry in 1946. He was graduated from the Eastern Mennonite High School, Harrisonburg, Va., in June of 1948. From June 1948 until June of 1949 he attended Bridgewater College in Bridgewater, Va. He attended Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill., from June 1949 until August of 1951, when he was graduated with a bachelor of science degree in zoology. Since September of 1951 he has attended the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and is presently working toward a doctorate in dentistry.

The beneficiary's father, mother, 1 brother and 3 sisters all reside in the United States. All of the family appear to be residing in the United States as nonimmigrants. The beneficiary's father, Dr. Pak-Chue Chan, is an assistant professor of hygiene at Iowa State College. The beneficiary appears to be dependent upon his father for support.

DECEMBER 21, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,

*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3819) for the relief of Pak-Chue Chan, Oi-Jen Tsin Chan, and Wai-May Chan, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of these files.

The other beneficiary, Chee-Tao Chan, resides care of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service was requested to comply with your request in the case of this beneficiary.

The bill would grant these aliens the status of permanent residents of the United States upon the payment of the required visa fees. It also directs that one number for each alien be deducted from the appropriate quota.

The latest available information indicates that the quota for the Chinese, to which these beneficiaries are chargeable, is oversubscribed.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
FILES RE PAK-CHUE CHAN, OI-JEN TSIN CHAN, AND WAI-MAY CHAN, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 3819

Beneficiary Pak-Chue Chan is of the Chinese race and a native and national of Portugal, having been born February 10, 1895, at Macao, Portuguese Colony, and was last a resident of Mauritius, southeast Africa. This beneficiary alleges that he first entered the United States about July 2, 1914, as a student, and remained in the United States until June 1925, when he completed postgraduate work in surgery at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and then returned to Canton, China, where he served as professor of surgery at Kwangtung University and Kwangwah Medical College, Canton, China, until about July 1929 and thereafter operated his own hospital in that city until January 1949. However, during this period, he came to the United States on October 24, 1934, and took a postgraduate course in surgery at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., completing this course on October 11, 1935, when he returned to Canton, China. He returned to the United States in October 1946 for a postgraduate course in surgery at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., returning to Canton, China, in February 1947. He remained in Canton, China, until January 1949 when he proceeded to Hong Kong where he practiced medicine until July 1951, when he proceeded to Mauritius, southeast Africa, where he was employed as a medical missionary until he last entered the United States as a nonimmigrant visitor for pleasure on June 10, 1953. Beneficiary is now employed as assistant professor in hygiene, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and receives a salary of \$7,500 per annum.

Beneficiary Pak-Chue Chan was married on December 1, 1912, at Sai Cheun, South China, to the beneficiary, Oi-Jen Tsin, a person of the Chinese race, who was born on December 2, 1896, at Coc Long, Sam Shui, Kwangtung, China, and who acquired Portuguese nationality at time of marriage.

Beneficiary Oi-Jen Tsin Chan is a graduate of the True Light Seminary and the Taking Midwifery College, both Canton, China, and practiced midwifery in China until 1924, then assisted her husband in his hospital at Canton, China, until January 1949 when she accompanied her husband to Hong Kong and Mauritius, southeast Africa, until she last entered the United States in June 1953 as a nonimmigrant visitor for pleasure.

The beneficiaries Pak-Chue Chan and Oi-Jen Tsin Chan applied for adjustment of immigration status under the provisions of section 245 of Public Law 414, which applications were denied, and are presently applicants for adjustment under provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which applications are pending.

Beneficiary Wai-May Chan is the daughter of beneficiaries Pak-Chue Chan and Oi-Jen Tsin Chan, having been born September 22, 1934, at Macao, Portuguese Colony. She is of the Chinese race and a national of Portugal. Beneficiary Wai-May Chan is unmarried and last entered the United States in October 1946 and is presently a student at the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

The beneficiary last resided in Canton, China, having accompanied her parents to that country as an infant.

Senator Thomas E. Martin, the sponsor of the bill, together with Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF IOWA,  
Ames, April 7, 1955.

Re Dr. Pak-Chue Chan and family, of Ames, and S. 1106, pending in the Senate.

Hon. TOM MARTIN,

*United States Senate,*

Hon. PAUL CUNNINGHAM,

*House of Representatives,*

*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR TOM AND PAUL: I am writing one letter to you jointly because you have both interested yourselves in Dr. Pak-Chue Chan, and each of you has introduced a bill in Congress for the relief of the doctor and his family. I do not have the number of the bill Paul introduced in the House since I gave that bill to Dr. Chan.

As I believe our mutual friend, Ed J. Kelley, of Ames, wrote each of you on March 28, Dr. Chan has received his deportation order from the Director of Naturalization. I understand it follows from this that the only way the doctor and his family may legally remain in this country is by passage of such a bill as each of you has introduced in Congress nearly 2 months ago. Dr. Chan and his many friends in Ames are profoundly interested in the doctor and his family staying here legally. I am confident each of you will do what you can to secure passage of the bill for the relief of the doctor and his family so he may remain in this country.

If there is anything that can be done at this end by Dr. Chan's friends to better the chance of favorable and prompt action on either of these bills, please let me know and I will be glad to see that every effort is made here to help in this worthy endeavor. The doctor and his family are most grateful to you for what you have already done and they, together with a host of their friends here, will be most appreciative if these bills may pass the Congress soon. With full appreciation of your interest in Dr. Chan and the help you have been to him, and with best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

T. G. GARFIELD.

LAW OFFICES, CLARK & KELLEY,  
Ames, Iowa, March 28, 1955.

Hon. THOMAS E. MARTIN,

*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR MARTIN: For the last year we have been representing Dr. Pak-Chu Chan, of Ames, Iowa, who is associated with the hygiene department at Iowa State College, and we are aware, of course, that you have a bill pending in Congress in behalf of the Chan family. This letter becomes urgent, for the reason that a warrant of deportation has been issued, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, so it now becomes urgent that the bill be passed.

Let me give you a rundown of Dr. Chan's status and the trials that he has been through. His last entry into the United States was on the 10th of June 1953. On August 12, 1953, Dr. John G. Grant, head of the department of hygiene, and in charge of the college hospital, made a petition to the Immigration Service, at Hammond, Ind., requesting "to import alien with distinguished ability by virtue of section 214 (C) and (10) (a) (15) (H)". This petition was approved by the District Commissioner of Immigration at Kansas City, Mo., on September 23, 1953, and Dr. Chan became associated with Iowa State College at that time.

In November of 1953, Dr. Chan, a medical graduate of George Washington University, was advised to make application to the Board of Medical Examiners of Iowa for a certificate. He was advised by them that in addition to his medical qualifications, he would have to have permanent residency in the United States, and in December of 1953 Dr. Chan consulted the immigration officer at Omaha, Nebr., and was advised to make application for permanent residency, which in January of 1954 application was filed. On filing this application, his status under section 214 was canceled, and his application for permanent residency was denied, on the ground of no quota available. This ruling was appealed to the Commissioner of Immigration in Washington, D. C., and the finding of the lower body was confirmed.



Dr. Chan has also made an application for adjustment of immigration status, under section 6 of the Refugee Act of 1953, as amended, and a hearing was had on this application in Ames, Iowa, about a month ago, before Turner A. Cochran, immigration officer, and his recommendation is that the application for adjustment be denied, on the ground that Dr. Chan was able to return to the country of his nationality. This recommendation is going to be appealed from. So you see Dr. Chan has followed every avenue possible in order to remain in this country,

Since Dr. Chan's arrival in Iowa 19 months ago he has given 140 addresses on the subject "The Cause and Cure of Communism in the Far East." Hon. T. G. Garfield, judge of the Iowa supreme court, as you know, was asked as a witness for Dr. Chan before Turner A. Cochran, immigration officer. He stated to the Commissioner, as follows, after first recommending him for citizenship: "Dr. Chan is doing more to combat communism than anyone I know of in Iowa."

Dr. Chan feels that he was misled by the Immigration Service at Omaha, when he was advised to apply for permanent residency, thereby canceling his status under section 214, when it either was known, or should have been known, by the immigration officer that there was no quota available. As I understand it, the Chinese quota is oversubscribed now in numbers about 2,000. He would have been allowed to stay in the United States for quite some time under the status under section 214.

This is a very urgent case, Senator Martin, and your attention to the bill and cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Representative Paul Cunningham has been very cooperative and has a like bill to yours before the House.

Iowa State College, through the president, Dr. Hilton, and head of the department, Dr. John Grant, have urgently urged that Dr. Chan's status be clarified, so that he might stay with the Iowa State College in his present capacity. Their need for him is very great.

If I could be of any assistance in gathering further information, please feel free to call upon me immediately, and I will do my very best to obtain the same.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for your continued success, I remain,

Very truly yours,

ED J. KELLEY.

JUDICIAL CHAMBERS, DISTRICT COURT OF IOWA,  
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,  
Hampton, Iowa, February 11, 1955.

Hon. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,

Hon. THOMAS E. MARTIN,

*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR FRIENDS: I have a letter from Dr. Pak-Chue Chan, of Iowa State College, asking me to write you on his behalf.

I feel sorry for this man. He was educated in this country in liberal arts and medicine, and went back to China to practice. He was later driven out of China by the Communists, and lost everything he had.

All that I know about him I learned from two addresses he gave, and from conversations with people from Ames. He talked at a bar meeting and at a Rotary luncheon. He has a program worked out whereby he thinks we can stop communism by sending groups to Asia privately to educate the natives so that they can combat communism. I do not know whether his ideas on that subject are sound or not, but I am convinced that he is an eternal enemy of the Communists.

I am not suggesting to you whether he should be allowed to stay in the United States or not. You will know that far better than I, and no doubt you have more information on him than I possess. I am simply writing this letter at his request because I feel sorry for him as he has lost all to the Communists. My request is that you consider the case, and then do what you think is right.

Yours sincerely,

HARVEY UHLENHOPP.

## THE CASE OF DR. PAK-CHUE CHAN

These cases are comparable.

## CASE NO. I

1. Dr. Pak-Chue Chan obtained a doctor of medicine degree from George Washington University, District of Columbia, on June 10, 1923.

The District of Columbia Medical Board issued a license to Dr. Chan through examination on August 1, 1923. This license was a permanent one.

2. Dr. Chan returned to Canton, China, on June 6, 1925, and remained until October 24, 1934.

During the Japanese invasion, between 1931 and 1933, the United States Congress had passed an act calling in all medical licenses in District of Columbia to exchange for new ones. The old licenses would become void at the end of 1933. The District of Columbia Medical Board had sent notice to Dr. Chan at Canton but it never had reached him on account of Japanese blockade.

3. Dr. Chan arrived in Washington, D. C., on October 24, 1934, and found that his old medical license had become void. He requested the District of Columbia Medical Board to make provision and failed.

4. Pak-Chue Chan went before the United States Congress in 1935 requesting for the restoration of his medical license. On January 20, 1936, when enacted a private bill No. 369 and granted a new medical license to Dr. Chan.

Many thanks to the United States Congress.

## CASE NO. 2

1. Dr. Pak-Chue Chan arrived in New York City on June 10, 1953, with his wife. The purpose of their visit was to see their 5 children and 5 grandchildren in this country.

On August 10, 1953, the director of Iowa State College Hospital at Ames, Iowa, had invited Dr. Chan to become a physician and professor of hygiene. A petition was presented to the United States Immigration Service at Hammond, Ind., on behalf of Dr. and Mrs. Chan under section No. 214 (C) (10) (A) (15) (H) as aliens of distinguished abilities.

2. On September 23, 1953, the district commissioner of immigration at Kansas City had approved the petition and granted Dr. Chan and his wife permission to take the position.

3. When Dr. Chan took up his duty at the hospital and found that a medical license from State of Iowa was required in order to fulfill his duty as a doctor.

4. On October 1953 when Dr. Chan applied for a medical license at the Iowa Medical Board and was informed that besides the medical and moral qualifications, one must present a certificate of United States permanent residency.

5. On December 29, 1953, Dr. Chan went to consult an officer at the Immigration Service at Omaha and was informed that changing the status to permanent residence could be done, and urged to do so. Dr. and Mrs. Chan were assured as to their quota under the Asiatic Pacific triangle was available.

Upon this advice, Dr. and Mrs. Chan sent in their application for permanent residence on January 4, 1954.

6. On March 2, 1954, a hearing was held at Omaha and the same immigration officer who told them only 3 months ago that the quota was available, now their applications have been denied on ground no quota available. It was a great disappointment indeed. Afterward we had learned the quota under the Asiatic triangle had been exhausted for decades to come.

7. Refusal meant deportation for Dr. and Mrs. Chan. On April 20, 1955, a hearing of deportation was held in Ames, Iowa. The result of this case was deportation.

## CONCLUSIONS

(a) Pak-Chue Chan was invited to become a physician and professor at the Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa, and treated as aliens of distinguished abilities.

(b) The United States district commissioner at Kansas City, Mo., had approved the petition and granted Dr. and Mrs. Chan permission to stay in their new position.

(c) A permanent resident certificate was necessary, from the United States Immigration Service in order to become registered with the Iowa State Medical Board and to fulfill the duty as a physician at the college hospital.

(d) The United States Immigration Service at Omaha had advised them to apply for permanent residence and were assured their quota. But they were

informed 3 months later that their application had been refused on the ground of no quota available at time of application. They had ordered deportation.

(e) Dr. and Mrs. Chan had made applications on the Refugee Act of 1953 and failed to go through. The administrative remedy for this case had been exhausted. It is up to the United States Congress to rescue Dr. and Mrs. Chan from deportation at this time.

(f) Dr. Pak-Chue Chan feels that the United States Congress had done it once for him before and could be done again at this time.

Upon the consideration of all the facts in each case included in this bill, the committee is of the opinion that S. 101, as amended, should be enacted and accordingly recommends that the bill do pass.



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